

F A L

48. To FALL in. To concur; to coincide.
Objections *fall in* here, and are the clearest and most convincing arguments of the truth. *Woodward's Nat. History.*
His reasonings in this chapter seem to *fall in* with each other; yet, upon a closer examination, we shall find them propounded with great variety and distinction. *Asterbury.*
Any single paper that *falls in* with the popular taste, and pleases more than ordinary, brings one in a great return of letters. *Addison's Spectator*, N^o. 482.
When the war was begun, there soon *fell in* other incidents at home, which made the continuance of it necessary. *Swift.*
49. To comply; to yield to.
Our fine young ladies readily *fall in* with the direction of the graver sort. *Spectator*, N^o. 536.
It is a double misfortune to a nation, which is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to *fall in* with all the turns and veerings of the people. *Addison's Freeholder.*
You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to *fall in* with your projects. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
That prince applied himself first to the church of England; and, upon their refusal to *fall in* with his measures, made the like advances to the dissenters. *Swift.*
50. To FALL off. To separate; to be broken.
Love cools, friendship *falls off*, brothers divide; in cities, mutinies; in countries, discord. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
51. To FALL off. To perish; to die away.
Languages need recruits to supply the place of those words that are continually *falling off* through disuse. *Fe ton.*
52. To FALL off. To apostatize; to revolt; to forsake.
Oh, Hamlet, what a *falling off* was there! *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
—He never did *fall off*, my sovereign liege, But by the chance of war. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
They, accustomed to afford at other times either silence or short assent to what he did purpose, did then *fall off* and forsake him. *Hayward.*
- What cause
Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy state,
Favour'd of heav'n to highly, to *fall off*?
From their Creator, and transgress his will? *Milton's P. L.*
As for those captive tribes, themselves
Who wrought their own captivity, *fell off*
From God to worship calves. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Were I always grave, one half of my readers would *fall off* from me. *Addison's Spectator*, N^o. 179.
53. To FALL on. To begin eagerly to do any thing.
Some coarse cold salad is before thee set;
Bread with the bran perhaps, and broken meat;
Fall on, and try thy appetite to eat. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*
54. To FALL on. To make an assault; to begin the attack.
They *fell on*, I made good my place: at length they came to th' broomstaff with me; I held 'em still. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Fall on, *fall on*, and hear him not;
But spare his person for his father's sake. *Dryden's Span. Fryar.*
Draw all; and when I give the word *fall on* *Odysseus.*
He pretends, amongst the rest, to quarrel with me, to have *fallen foul* on priesthood. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*
55. To FALL over. To revolt; to desert from one side to the other.
And dost thou now *fall over* to my foes?
Thou wear a lion's hide! dost it, for shame,
And hang a calve's skin on those recreant limbs. *Shakespeare's John.*
56. To FALL out. To quarrel; to jar; to grow contentious.
Little needed those proofs to one who would have *fallen out* with herself, rather than make any conjectures to Zelmane's speeches. *Sidney, b. ii.*
How *fell* you out, say that?
—No contraries hold more antipathy,
Than I and such a knave. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Meeting her of late behind the wood,
Seeking sweet favours for this hateful fool,
I did upbraid her and *fall out* with her. *Shakespeare.*
The cedar, by the instigation of the royalists, *fell out* with the homebians who had elected him to be their king. *Hewel.*
A foul exasperated in ill, *fall's out*
With every thing, its friend, itself. *Addison's Cato.*
It has been my misfortune to live among quarrelsome neighbours: there is but one thing can make us *fall out*, and that is the inheritance of lord Strut's estate. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*
57. To FALL out. To happen; to befall.
Who think you is my Dorus *fallen out* to be? *Sidney.*
Now, for the most part, it *falls out*, touching things which generally are received, that although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are hardest able to bring proof of their certainty. *Hooker.*
It *fell out*, that certain players
We o'er-rode on the way; of those we told him. *Shakespeare.*
Yet so it may *fall out*, because their end
Is hate, not help to me. *Milton's Agonistes.*
There *fell out* a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice. *L'Estrange's Fable 41.*

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- If it *fall out* that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surpris'd, as if some unexpected thing had happened. *Villotson, Sermon 5.*
58. To FALL to. To begin eagerly to eat.
The men were fashion'd in a larger mould,
The women fit for labour, big and bold;
Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was done,
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run;
Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food. *Dryden's Juven.*
59. To FALL to. To apply himself to.
They would needs *fall to* the practice of those virtues which they before learned. *Sidney, b. ii.*
I know thee not, old man; *fall to* thy prayers:
How ill white hairs become a fool and jester! *Shakespeare's H. IV.*
Having been brought up an idle horseboy, he will never after *fall to* labour; but is only made fit for the halter. *Spenser.*
They *fell to* raising money under pretence of the relief of Ireland. *Clarendon.*
My lady *falls to* play: so bad her chance,
He must repair it. *Pope's Epist.*
60. To FALL under. To be subject to; to become the object of.
We know the effects of heat will be such as will scarce *fall under* the conceit of man, if the force of it be altogether kept in. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o. 99.
Those things which are wholly in the choice of another, *fall under* our deliberation. *Taylor's Rule of living boy.*
The idea of the painter and the sculptor is undoubtedly that perfect and excellent example of the mind, by imitation of which imagined form all things are represented, which *fall under* human sight. *Dryden's Dufrigny.*
61. To FALL under. To be ranged with; to be reckoned with.
No rules that relate to pastoral can affect the Georgicks, which *fall under* that class of poetry which consists in giving plain instructions to the reader. *Addison on the Georgicks.*
62. To FALL upon. To attack; to invade; to assault.
Auria *falling upon* these galleys, had with them a cruel and deadly fight. *Knolles.*
An infection in a town first *falls upon* children, weak constitutions, or those that are subject to other diseases; but, spreading further, seizes upon the most healthy. *Temple.*
Man *falls upon* every thing that comes in his way; not a berry or a muskrom can escape him. *Addison's Spectator.*
To get rid of fools and scoundrels was one part of my design in *falling upon* these authors. *Pope to Swift.*
63. To FALL upon. To attempt.
I do not intend to *fall upon* nice philosophical disquisitions about the nature of time. *Holder on Time.*
64. To FALL upon. To rush against.
At the same time that the storm bears upon the whole species, we are *falling foul upon* one another. *Addison's Spectator.*
This is one of those general words of which it is very difficult to ascertain or detail the full signification. It retains in most of its senses some part of its primitive meaning, and implies either literally or figuratively descent, violence, or suddenness. In many of its senses it is opposed to rise; but in others has no counterpart, or correlative.
- To FALL, v. a.
1. To drop; to let fall.
To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And *fall* thy edgeless sword, despair and die. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*
If that the earth could teem with woman's tears,
Each drop, the *falls*, would prove a crocodile. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Draw together;
And when I rear my hand, do you the like,
To *fall* it on Gonzalo. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
I am willing to *fall* this argument: 'tis free for every man to write or not to write in verse, as he thinks it is or is not his talent, or as he imagines the audience will receive it. *Dryden.*
2. To sink; to deprecate.
If a man would endeavour to raise or *fall* his voice still by half notes, like the stops of a lute, or by whole notes alone without halves, as far as an eight, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. To diminish in value; to let sink in price.
Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you *fall* the price of your native commodities, or lessen your trade, or else prevent not the high use. *Locke.*
4. To yearn; to bring forth.
They then conceiving, did in yearning time
Fall party-colour'd lambs, and those were Jacob's. *Shakespeare's FALL. n. f. [from the verb.]*
1. The act of dropping from on high.
High o'er their heads a mouldering rock is plac'd,
That promises a *fall*, and shakes at ev'ry blast. *Dryden's En.*
2. The act of tumbling from an erect posture.
I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again, and caught it again; or whether his *fall* enraged him, or how it was, he did to let his teeth, and did tear it. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. The

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3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high.
My son coming into his marriage-chamber, happened to have a *fall*, and died. *2 Esdr. x. 48.*
Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, if the first *fall* be broken, by means of a sop, or otherwise, stayeth above; and if once mingled, it severeth not again, as oil doth. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*
A fever or *fall* may take away my reason. *Locke.*
Some were hurt with the *falls* they got by leaping upon the ground. *Gulliver's Travels.*
4. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred.
Wail his *fall*,
Whom I myself struck down. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Our fathers were given to the sword, and for a spoil, and had a great *fall* before our enemies. *Judith viii. 9.*
I will begin to pray for myself and for them; for I see the *falls* of us that dwell in the land. *2 Esdr. viii. 17.*
5. Ruin; dissolution.
Paul's, the late theme of such a muse, whose flight
Has bravely reach'd and soar'd above thy height;
Now shalt thou stand, though sword, or time, or fire,
Or zeal more fierce than they, thy *fall* conspire. *Denham.*
6. Downfall; loss of greatness; declension from eminence; degradation; state of being depopulated from a high station; plunge from happiness or greatness into misery or meanness.
Her memory served as an accuser of her change, and her own handwriting was there to bear testimony against her *fall*. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Perhaps thou talk'st of me, and dost enquire
Of my restraint; why here I live alone;
And pitiest this my miserable *fall*. *Daniel's Civil War.*
He, careless now of interest, fame, or fate,
Perhaps forgets that Oxford e'er was great;
Or deeming meanest what we greatest call,
Beholds thee glorious only in thy *fall*. *Pope to Parnell.*
7. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion.
'Till the empire came to be settled in Charles the Great,
The *fall* of the Romans huge dominion concurring with other universal evils, caused those times to be days of much affliction and trouble throughout the world. *Hooker, b. v. f. 41.*
8. Diminution; decrease of price.
That the improvement of Ireland is the principal cause why our lands in purchase rise not, as naturally they should, with the *fall* of our interest, appears evidently from the effect the *fall* of interest hath had upon houses in London. *Child.*
9. Declension or diminution of sound; cadence; close of music.
That strain again; it had a dying *fall*:
O, it came o'er my ear, like the sweet South
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odours. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
How sweetly did they float upon the wings
Of silence, through the empty-vaulted night;
At ev'ry *fall* smoothing the raven down
Of darkness 'till it smil'd! *Milton.*
10. Declivity; steep descent.
Waters when beat upon the shore, or strained, as the *falls* of bridges, or dashed against themselves by winds, give a roaring noise. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o. 115.
11. Cataract; cascade; rush of water down a steep place.
There will we sit upon the rocks,
And see the shepherds feed their flocks
By shallow rivers, to whose *falls*
Melodious birds sing madrigals. *Shakespeare.*
A whistling wind, or a melodious noise of birds among the spreading branches, or a pleasing *fall* of water running violently, these things made them to swoon for fear. *Wisd. xvii.*
Down through the crannies of the living walls
The crystal streams descend in murmur'ing *falls*. *Dryden's Virg.*
The swain, in barren deserts, with surprise
Sees lilies spring, and sudden verdure rise;
And starts, amidst the thrifty wilds, to hear
New *falls* of water murmur'ing in his ear. *Pope's Messiah.*
Now under hanging mountains,
Beside the *falls* of fountains,
He makes his moan;
And calls her ghost,
For ever, ever, ever lost!
The outlet of a current into any other water.
Before the *fall* of the Po into the gulph, it receives into its channel the most considerable rivers of Piedmont, Milan, and the rest of Lombardy. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf; the time when the leaves drop from the trees.
What crowds of patients the town-doctor kills,
Or how last *fall* he rais'd the weekly bills. *Dryden's Juven.*
14. Any thing that falls in great quantities.
Upon a great *fall* of rain the current carried away a huge heap of apples. *L'Estrange.*
15. The act of felling or cutting down: as, the *fall* of timber.
- FALLACIOUS. adj. [fallax, Latin; fallacious, French.]

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1. Producing mistake; sophistical. It is never used of men, but of writings, propositions, or things.
They believed and assented to things neither evident nor certain, nor yet so much as probable, but actually false and fallacious; such as were the absurd doctrines and stories of their rabbies. *South's Sermons.*
2. Deceitful; mocking expectation.
Soon as the force of that *fallacious* fruit,
That with exhilarating vapour bland
About their spirits had play'd, and inmost pow'rs
Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
False philosophy inspires
Fallacious hope. *Milton.*
- FALLACIOUSLY. adv. [from fallacious.] Sophistically; with purpose to deceive; with unfound reasoning
We shall so far encourage contradiction, as to promise not to oppose any pen that shall *fallaciously* refute us. *Brown.*
We have seen how *fallaciously* the author has stated the cause, by supposing that nothing but unlimited mercy, or unlimited punishment, are the methods that can be made use of. *Addison.*
- FALLACIOUSNESS. n. f. [from fallacious.] Tendency to deceive; inconclusiveness.
- FALLACY. n. f. [fallacia, Latin; fallace, French.] Sophism; logical artifice; deceit; deceitful argument; delusory mode of ratiocination.
Most princes make themselves another thing from the people by a *fallacy* of argument; thinking themselves most kings when the subject is most basely subjected. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Until I know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the favour'd *fallacy*. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*
It were a mere *fallacy*, and mistaking to ascribe that to the force of imagination upon another body, which is but the force of imagination upon the proper body. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
All men, who can see an inch before them, may easily detect gross *fallacies*. *Dryden.*
- FALLIBILITY. n. f. [from fallible.] Liableness to be deceived; uncertainty; possibility of error.
There is a great deal of *fallibility* in the testimony of men; yet there are some things we may be almost as certain of as that the sun shines, or that five twenties make an hundred. *Watts's Logic.*
- FALLIBLE. adj. [fal's, Latin.] Liable to error; such as may be deceived.
Do not falsify your resolution with hopes that are *fallible*: to-morrow you must die. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
He that creates to himself thousands of little hopes, uncertain in the promise, *fallible* in the event, and depending upon a thousand circumstances, shall often fail in his expectations. *Taylor's Rule of living boy.*
Our intellectual or rational powers need some assistance, because they are so frail and *fallible* in the present state. *Watts.*
- FALLING. n. f. [from fall.] Indentings opposed to prominence.
It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the several prominences and *fallings* in of the features, much more distinctly than any other kind of figure. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
- FALLINGSICKNESS. n. f. [fall and sickness.] The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.
Did Caesar swoon?—He fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth, and was speechless—He hath the *falling-sickness*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
- FALLOW. adj. [falepe, Saxon.]
1. Pale red, or pale yellow.
How does your *fallow* greyhound, sir?
I heard say, he was out-run at Cotfale. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, had a great desire to make a great park for red as well as *fallow* deer between Richmond and Hampton-court. *Clarendon.*
2. Untowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. [Supposed to be so called from the colour of naked ground.]
The ridges of the *fallow* field lay traversed, so as the English must cross them in presenting the charge. *Hayward.*
3. Plowed; but not sowed; plowed as prepared for a second aration.
Her predecessors, in their course of government, did but sometimes cast up the ground; and so leaving it *fallow*, it became quickly overgrown with weeds. *Hewel's Vocal Forrester.*
4. Unplowed; uncultivated.
Her *fallow* lets
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
5. Unoccupied; neglected.
Shall saints in civil bloodshed wallow
Of saints, and let the cause lie *fallow*. *Hudibras, p. i. c. 2.*
- FALLOW. n. f. [from the adjective.]
1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again.
The plowing of *fallows* is a very great benefit to land.
They are the best ploughs to plow up Summer *fallow* with. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. Ground

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